Water Enre.

REPORT of Two Hundred Interesting Cases, readed with Water, by EDWARD FELLERER, M.D. Resident of the Orange Mountain Water Cure Institution will statistical (without clearer) to any applicant inciousness in a post-post of case U. Selter stamp. Address C. SELLERS & SROTTER, of the Mountain and Cases and Ca

No. 15 Laightest, under the personal direction of R. T. TRALL Proprietor, Dr. HOEFGRD, Assistant in the Fernale Depart Dr. G. H. TAYLOR will also assist in out door practice game EW YORK CITY WATER-CURE, No. 184 12th

CHRONIC DISEASES.—The most inveterate al ways relieved, and generally cured, by a method of treatment bunded upon true physiological and pathological principles, and the phylosophy of health and disease, at No. 20 Howard at, between 16 wheels A M and 3 P.M.

and nature hears't given them, you must use my ON GUENT. In riz weeks that will force the beard to stow strong and thick, and will not stain or injure the skin, for it acts entirely on the roots of the beard. Si per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. A. G. GRA-HAM, No. SA America, and all drugged and

NEW YORK PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the

smaller BLSS-rich and to present the same with vouchers thereof to make a med to present the same attorneys. No. 11 Namen-st., in the office of Belectics & Lanc, Attorneys, No. 11 Namen-st., in the office of Belectics & Lanc, Attorneys, No. 11 Namen-st., in the office of Belectics & Lanc, Attorneys, No. 12 Namen St., in the Condition of the Con

IS HEREBY ORDERED-That all the Creditors

PREME COURT, City and County of New-York

WAGNER and MARGARET, his wife, Margaret Williams, Henry Rawerth, George F. Rawerth, Elizabeth W. Raworth, Miry Frances Raworth and Margaret Ann Raworth, hiers of Agnes Raworth, deceased, John McListy's and Josephine B, his with, Barnet U. Wagner, Garant) or of Jeon Wagner, deceased, Francis M. vs. Marcaret, wile of William B. B. Brisson, William H. Harrison, Cabarame A. Wagner, Michael Wagner, children of Milchael Wagner, deceased, definition of Milchael Wagner, deceased, definition of the Clock of the John Wagner, deceased, definition of the Clock of the John Wagner, deceased, definition of the Clock of the John Wagner, deceased, definition of the Clock of the John Wagner, deceased, definition of the Milchael Wagner, deceased, definition of the Milchael Wagner, the Clock of the John Wagner, deceased the Milchael Wagner, deceased, definition of Milchael Wagner, and the Clock of the John Wagner, deceased, definition of Milchael Wagner, deceased, deceased, definition of Milchael Wagner, deceased, deceas

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW YORK, by THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW TORK, by the Greene of God Five and Independent.—Twice crafton Five and Independent.—Twice crafton, legisters are existed in a MELANCTON WHEELER, has a Whitehail, in the Country of Washington decreased: You are harriery cited to appea before our surrogate of our Country of Washington, in our Surrogate Country, the National Country of Washington of Country of Washington, in our Surrogate Country, the Management of the Accountry of Washington, in the Surrogate of Greenwich, in said Country, the Management of the Surrogate of Washington, in the Washington of Washington, in the Year of our Lord our thousance again him freed and fifty-three. [sublawdwm] D. A. B.O. P.S. Surrogate of Surrogate and International Country, at Green wich as the Country of America, in the year of our Lord our thousance again him freed and fifty-three. [sublawdwm] D. A. B.O. P.S. Surrogate TO AARON WILLIAMS and DAVID WILLIAMS

DARRON WILLIAMS and DAVID WILLIAMS,
Defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the compasion
of John T. Unison, plant tiff, of which a copy will be filled in the Clerk's
office of Sadiwan County, and to severe a copy of your asswer on ma
at my office in Monthcella, N. Y. within twenty days after the service
of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and it said defendants
fall to snawer said complisit as hereby required, the plantiff will rake
pegulent against said defendants for Four thundred and Sixven Dollars
and Fifty Nine Cents, with Indexest thereon from the 20th day of
April, 1920, besides cost.

G. W. LORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Aug. 8 Low Sw. Mo.

A Rank Binn.—Mr. Houghton, of West Newton, shot a few days date, in the medows of Charles River, a blue heron, which should set high, and measured 6 neet from tip to tip of the wings when apread-tion of the measured 6 neet from tip to tip of the wings when apread-What did Mr. Houghton want to shoot him for! Wes it "spin kill the noble bird, to change a thing of life, and beauty, and joy extrant." [Providence Journ The enough why did Mr. Houghton want to solituat heres! What had the hird done! Who had he harmed? It was a harmiess sloghter, a winton distration. This here could not be easen. It furnished no article of connecte. It was deprived of lice not even to satisfy outcome, for every bod, in West Nawton knows all about the this here. Aughory can kill a heren that is worked coogh to try, for every bod, in the strength of the heren. It is a peaceable, harmless bind, one that nover disturbs anybody, never interferes with suphony or the property of anybody. It don't pull corn, he shows do not catch the checkens, as the hawks do, nor down in your lambs, as the eagless do, nor rob the observatives as a the considering the don't hoot in the might, destroying peoples rest, nor rob the pipeops of deer young, as he awis do. Why then did Mr. Houghton about that heren! We have seen boys, aya, full grewn man too that went tramping around over the fields just to shoot brids, hirds that they would not eat, but killed them justs what they would not eat, but killed them justs what they could be "I bagged so many "birds." We always full the string a not come sing that will bits, upon such fell we, and we should it feel but were we to see a hall less the Houghton over a hedge, the The enough; why did Mr. Houghton want to still the beroed Who had the bird done! Who had be barmed next time he went out to shoot blue herons.

The Toronto (Canaca) Ichico gives the toils wing as count of a remethable except of a colored min from his pursiers, while on his way to a land of freed on—'an the "A runaway slave had succeeded in resolving the State of New York; but when he arrived at the wege he was closely pursued. He got on board a vessel these, wouch, however, turned out to be bound, not for Canaca, but for Young slows. When the fugitive arrived at the latternamed place he was no better off than before. The dread of instant explairs syntricing him on, is secured an old gate said fleate himself upon it, expecting to be able to reach the Canada shore. He, however gut out twelve miles in the lake, unstead of coing across to Nagara. He was found on the old gate, levive miles from shore, by the Calef Justice, and by her landed in Toronto."

"Hail Columbia, happy land!" The University the Presented in Perend, free happy America! That are truly the "land of the free and the home of the brave "—but not of the op-

New-Dork Daily Tribune. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

JAMAICA.

To the Editor of The N.Y. Tribune.

Sin: I am sorry to differ with such an esteemed old friend as Rev. H. H. Garnet, of Stiring trian e. Hill, Westmoreland, Jamaica, W. I., whose letter appeared in your paper of this date.

He says: "The Creole is naturally in lolent." I have lived seven menths in Jamaica, and I say this is not true. I held myself prepared to prove it.

He says: again, "They finish their day's work before "breakfast, or by 10, or 11 o'clock." But, as an honest writer. Mr Garnet should have stated that the Creole begins his day's work at 3 or 4 o'clock, the wisdom of which, in a warm limite, will be admitted, when we consider recent mortality from heat among us. J. W. C. Passystoros.

No. 170 Smith et., Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1255.

P. S. – Bro. G. has settled in the midst of the Creoles to better his condition.

BURKE AND BENNETT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: As a Scotchman, I could not fail to be gratified Sin: As a Scotchman, I could not fail to be gratified by the incidental compliment to my native country, in your article of this morning, headed, "The Satenic "Fress." At the same time I must begleave to correct one error in it. Burke, whom you class with Menicit, was not a Scott sman, but an Irishman, though the theaver of his operations in the murder way was Edinburgh. His not one of the country in connection with Edinburgh to denbt led you as no it this matter.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1833.

IRON AND COAL.

IRON AND COAL.

To the Editor of The N.Y. Drivers.

Sir: Looking through the present to the future,—both at home and abroad,—the Iron business of the United States may be regarded as among the most sure, remunerative and steadfast, of any in our country.

Such is, and is to be, the immense requirements of our Western States, between the Alleghanies and the Locky Mountaine, that, whither peace or war predommate in Europe, and however great the changes in our own country. Iron will be required, and must be had, to the amount of several millious annualty, more than our present Am-rican memoracturing expabilities can supply, and manufacturing establishments must and will be multiplied.

Ner can any conceivable change of circumstances in

several minious annuary, more than our present Autorical manufacturing establishments must and will be multiplied.

Nor can any conceivable change of circumstances in Europe esable Foreign Iron to compete, in future, with American Iron produced West of the Atleghanies. In that region the consumption is increasing in an almost geometrical ratio from year to year; and that, too, where Iron ores, bituminous and cannel coals, can be isnite the furnace door for one dollar a tim each—though to transport European Iron from the Atlantic cities to the same place coats \$6 to \$10 per tim. Here we are a sun premium of \$10 to \$15 per tim in favor of Western transitatived Iron. The new process of conventing mineral Coal and Iron ore, at once, into maleable Iron, without the usual pudding charges and labor, will give another advantage of several collars on the tim—probably \$5 to \$10.

A benincent Providence has, in certain places in the West, placed extensive Coal fields and rich beds of excellent Iron ore in just specifion with inactions, that clay, hydranic cement Irestone &c., &c.; and all these upon the margin of navigable rivers, to which these minerals descend, by gravitation, without the use of a cart, tray or wagen—and the in the contert of productive, healtful agricultural regions of the country, interspersed with illourishing willows to the same intersity in a subject to the country, interspersed with illourishing and traversed by mills and the same and the country and traversed by mills and traversed by mills and the same and the country interspersed with illourishing and traversed by mills and the same and the country and traversed by mills and traversed by mills and traversed by mills.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Pribuna.

Sin: It is said that seeing is believing, and certainly one must see in order to believe that a Company can be so reckless of human life as to drive a number of trains every day over such a crary-looking, tumble-down old barn of an affair as the bridge at Harlem. It was appearance to the said of the said

THE LONG ISLAND MAILS.

Island mails, we experience great inconvenience, and the inquiry arises in every mind, how has it happened? Most persons are disposed to censure the Railroad Company for this inconvenience, without taking the trouble to investigate the matter. This is certainly wrong; and I wish to know where this heathenish, dark aged and Jesuit system of transportation originated. If the Railroad Company has introduced it, let us know. If other parties have conceived this beautiful system, let them have the honors. I am, for one, willing the Railroad Company should transport the Island mail, and nearly every one desires the same. But I go further than many others, and also say test they should be reasonably paid for the same; and when I say reasonably. I mean the same prices other roads get for performing the same amount of labor. If the Long Island Railload Company desires an exception tree for carrying the mail, and must have it or no go, then I exclaim most emphytically, let us have the inconvenience mave of of the important of the Department has undértaken to make the Company perform the same amount of labor that other Companies go for half the pay other Companies get, then I say (and God knows the Company is now escough) let he Company retused to take reasonable pay? Have they been offered a tair compensation! Have they tried to imposs? Many say, Ye. Yer, because they most run the care and they can afford to take the mail for half they ask And let me here say, this is the only point raised to concern the Company for not taking it, excepting the point care and they can afford to take the mail for half they ask. And let me here say, this is the only point raised to concern the Company for not taking it, excepting the point raised a few days ago by the Herald, that the recupits of the Island did not meet the expense of transportation. A point sustained by falsehood alone, and one no person can substantiate. In regard to the first point, I consider, so tar as justice may be concerned, that the idea is only wor thy the imagination that conceived it. Greeley & McElrich here to run their steam press, and can arroan to sell me a paper for one cent; but does that make a Trivane worth less than its usual price?

The truth must be, for I can see nothing clea—and I wish for information upon the subject—that the Depart

The trait most be, for I can see nothing else—and I wish for information upon the subject—that the Department is not willing to pay a reasonable and fair price for the train-portation of the Long I diand Mails. If I understand anything about the matter, the Department can have the mails carried on the Railroad, without any trouble, always providing they are willing to pay a fair price, or what three disinterested men appointed by the Governor shall say it is worth to train-put if

The people of the State of New York are willing to pay

the people of the State of New 1 of a are willing to yet as a compensation for any services rendered from; and to prevent any imposition in the transportation of the U S Mail, they have from time to time exceed such 1 are a stey deemed would have the desired effect. We have making quotations, let me call your attention, and that of your readers, to the session laws of 1845, chap, 149, p. 145, also law, chap 215 p. 294, and still more recently, to the law or 1850, chap 140 p. 211, and section 34 which I quote:

or 1850, chap 140, p. 211, and section 31, which I quote "Apy such Corporations shall, when applied to by the Pestmare Greech, coursey the Main of the United States on their road arrow resectively; and in case such Corporation shall not agree as the rate of the state of speed, that are doubtien of carrying the same, it shall be insend for the or ampletty them, after fillert days notice in writing, of the time and place meeting to the Garperiston, shall determine and for the private rate of conditions afforested, but such price that out be less to marry said Main is the temporary passection frames, than the amount which is Corporation would receive as freight on a like weight of merchands transpared in their preclament, that is an empression, the Fort-Office car. And, in case toe Postmare General Stati required to Main to be corried at other hours, or at a higher speed than it presented frames are run, the Corporation shall furnish an extra rate from the relevance of the state of the strength and wear and tear thereof, and for the server to be fixed a stocast. This is well as the server in the pre-post and wear and tear thereof, and for the server to be fixed an affice and the shall require the server of the strength of the server of the first of the server of the strength of the server of the first of the server of the strength of the server of t

This is wholeseme target see, and every person willing to do right, cannot object to it, nor own I see any good reason willing to do right, cannot object to it, nor own I see any good reason why the State have should not be estrised out in the case of the Long Island Radrond Company, unless there is some National law abrogating them, of which we have us knowledge. If there is any sot preventing the use of our State laws, will you or some of your readers be kind enough to point it out. Until something of this nature is shown, it is premar forcia evidence, and the people of the Island must see construe it, and must necessarily believe that the Post master General is not willing to do right in the transportation of the Island mails. Let us have light, and the enforcement of our laws in this matter.

tion of the Island masts. Let us have light, and the enforcement of our laws in this matter.

P. S.—Friday Morning.—We have received no New York mail here since last Monday—and nobody knows when we shall get another—but we expect one this exting. Thanks, no any thanks, to the newsboys and Express man, however, as we are exabled by them to get the daily papers.

Putcheque, Aug 17, 1833.

MAILS TO MEXICO.

The Mexican Government has taken much interest in the proposed mail and passenger route, as will be seen by the following documents. The first is an official letter from Gen. Anaya, the head of the Mexican Post-Office Department. We give a translation:

GENERAL DIRECTION OF MAILS.

In a supreme order of the 6th inst, which I received on the 16th, his Excellency the Minister of Hacienda (Treasury) writes to me as follows:

His Excellency the President is informed by your official dispatch. No. 95, dated the 2nd of June last of the improvements introduced by Mr. Albert C Rumey in the line of steamers between Acapulco and San Francisco, in California, and between New Orleans and Vers Cruz and in that of mails from that part to Acapulco, whose days of arrival and departure are stated in the capy which accompanies yours. And you ask to be authorized to publish the same. His Excellency has been pleased to accord this permission, which I communicate to you in answer for that purpose To the same effect to day, their Excellencies and Governors of the States of Vera Cruz. Paebla, Mexico and Guerrero have been written to, to place no obstacle in the way of the fixing of the posts of Senor Ramey, but on the contrary to afford every facility in placing these very useful establishments.

I have the sati-faction of transmitting this to you for your

ents.

I have the sati-faction of transmitting this to you for your

I have the sati-faction of transmitting this to you for your information and in snewer to your communications of the leth of June last and the 12th inst, assuring you of my consideration and particular setsem.

Ged and liberty (Signed) P. M. ANALA.

To Mr. ALEERT C. RAISEY.

The second document is the official advartisement respecting the mails by this route:

GENERAL DIRECTION OF MAILS.

MEXICO, July 18, 1853.

By virtue of the contract (by supreme approbation) made with Don Alberto C. Raisey, with this general direction to transport through the territory of the Republic the mails or ming from foreign places and going also to tereign ports, by means of the ocean line of steamers between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, and between Acaputoo and San Francisco, in California, the said Mr. Rainey has arranged the trips of the saic mails in the following manner:

Line of steamers between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans:

Leave New Orleans every month—the let, 14th and 28th, arrive at Vera Cruz the 4th, 17th and 28th.

Leave Vera Cruz the 1st, 8th and 2nd; arrive at New-Orleans the 4th 15th and 28th, 18th and 28th, 18th and 28th the 4th 15th and 28th.

Criesos the 4th 14th and 25th.

Line of steamers between Acapulce and San Francisco, connecting with the express from Vera Cruz to Acapulco.

Leare Vera Cruz every month—the 4th and 17th; arrive at Acapulco the 9th and 22d; arrive at San Francisco the 12th and 20th. the 17th and 30th.

Leave San Francisco the 5th and 24th; arrive at Acapul-

o the 16th and 1st.

Leave Acapulco the 16th and 1st; arrive at Vera Cruz
he 21st and 6th.

Ail of which is, by supreme order, published for informs-

This schedule is, of course, intended to go into opera-tion when the line of steamers between this port and Vera Cruz is complete, and will make the trips three times a week.

TAMPICO.

From The New-Ork are Picayane, Aug. 14.

By the schooner Bonnia, Capt Sbisa, we have files of Elt emercio de Tompico to the Joth ult.

The paper of the latest date announces the receipt of intelligence by express from Gunaquat, that in consequence of some difference between the Governor and Sen. Liceaga a prounciamento was issued, in support of which 300 difference between the Governor having proceeded to the soldiery took part. The Governor having proceeded to the quarters of the rebels, they send his person; but after be harangued them he saltied out with a portion of the force and encoesded in overcoming the misleontests and getting the ringlesders and the rest of the troops into inspower; and he will doubtless have them tried by Court Martial. Aid was immediately afforded from the a jacent places in support of the Government, and order was promptly restored. The rebels raised the cry for Gen. Uraga and the plan of Jai seo.

The Boston Traveller of Saturday has St. John (N. R.)
papers to Aug. 19. The Moraing New is somewhat energy
over the intertainment on beard the U.S. steamer Prince
ton at Hailfal. The article is headed as follows; "The
"Fisheries—Warlike—The first Collision between the U.
"S. steamer Princeton and the Authorities at Halifax;" and
continues as follows:
"Our warlike engagements in the U.S. steamer Princeton and the Saturday of t

counts notice g dentities, run up the steps, his odiffers fol-lowing close behind, and seried the Commo ore by the hand, and gave him such a shaking as made him tremple again. Gen. Gere on resolving the "poop" was grassly in-suited by the first Leuteant of the Princeton who, in the most cool and deliberate manner teld nimif he would come below he mound since him "monthline" in the would come

elow he would give him "something to eat."
The General, in repty, said he would like to catch him at.
And to show his courage he went below, when one of the General with a champague bottle and let drive the ontent's into the General's—glass. The Mayor of Haiffaxand
members of the Corporation got into a skirmish with thmarines. It seems that Adderman Nagent asked the barsaam, in a energing sort of way if they had any turde on
beard! The answer was, "No—but we have turde on
beard! The answer was, "No—but we have turde on
beard! The answer was, "No—but we have turde on
word or after have until sound then day day. The beat
swain answered that he was tired of hearing so much said
about fish. For his part he dun't see anything in dish to
hight about. If it was nutton he was on hand for any bety.
One word led to another; by this time the steamer was
crovited from stem to stera—until at length there was a
general row, every man became a beey corporate and

One word led to another; by this time the steamer was crovered from stem to stern—until at length there was a general row, every man became a body corporate and purched into himself with a right good will.

The ladies got snappish on account of their bushands, and in turn pit hed not the officers of the Princeson with their—eyes. The saliers were piped to quarters. Pistors were threly used. The 'big guas were charged and fired, coing much dan age to the feelings of the company, in the way of compliments. In short, it was the greate t buttle ever fought in Halifax harbor, real or shaun. After quarriling in this way, until 8 o'clo k in the evening, and 1-stroying all the catables that could be found on board the Princetor, the invaders retired and left the Commodite and officers to their redections. The retreat was effected in aliantityle—so may the ladies. It is said that the Commodive has rest a dispatch to Wassington informing the authorities of the mealt received. We sarrowsty for at that our American codemporaries will fully discuss this serious matter, on a count of the honor of the 'stars and stripes,' o say nothing of the first story."

The Miramacht, (N.R.) Gleanor says:

o say nothing of the fish story."

The Simumacht (N. R.) Gleanor says:

We question much if such a dry, but season, was ever experienced in this place, as the pre-sentone. Starcely any rain has fallen for the last two months. The pastures are parched and burnt, and the eattle suffering from the want of pastures. The swamps in the negleorhood of the town are on fice causing considerable in essences to the parties having fields and buildings in their vicinity. Several circles have been burnt, and and one or two fields of pits aloes and dats in the lower distinct. What with heat, shocks and due to the position of our townsfolk is not an envisible one. It is satisfactory however, to learn the extreme drought has been confined to a small district of country.

TEXAS - The Clar Serille (Red River Conaty) Standard. That I have Wall, a helf-arred Chectar, well known along the line of Kec River, as a desperate and ir ablesses man, was shot some days ago by Mr Bargeom, a mechanic of Preston. Wall it is said, had been seeking all the night of Presion.

previous for a coance to kell Burgeon, but the latter stud-d
bin, and early in the morning hilled him, by two discharges
from a double-barreled shot gun. THE LATE INDIAN FIGHT ON THE PLAISS.-In The

The Late Indian Front on the Plains.—In The Fintle Argus of the 5th we find an account of the late fight among the ledd has of the Plains. From this account of the late fight among the ledd has of the Plains. From this account we gether that the number of Pawaces, lowes, Ottoes &co. on one side were eight or nine hundred, and of Ni and and Ch-yeanes one thousand. The Sioux first attacked the Pawaces, who, it seems, were not then with the Ottoes and lowes, but immediately journed uses. The fight was unintained till 3 o clock in the attendoor, when a band of Sacs and Petlawathomies, who had been with the Ottoes in the morning, came back and journed them. The fight went on, when the Sour and Cheyennes took to flight and were pursued until night. Ten of the Sour and Cheyennes were left card upon the field. A number more were killed and wounded. On the part of the combined detainments, one lowe was left dead on the field, on Ottoes as a filled; if Pawace warriors and several women and children were also killed. Wounded: I lowes, 10 Ottoes; 2 Sacs. 4 Pottas attentive; and about 20 Pawaces. Several is he woulded have died. The tens.

the conquerors celebrated their victory in the usual Indian mode. This is the second time the smaller tribes of the Museuri have been victorious on the Plains within the last few years. The first time was against the Cannaches and Cheyennes. [Intelligencer, St. Louis, Aug. 16.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Letter from General Rock.

From The Tree Delta, New Orleans, Ang 18, 1839.

The Marshall (Texus) Republicate publishes a letter from General Rock Cate of Nacogloches, July 28, 1833, addressed to the Hon. W. T. Scott, from which we make the annexed interesting extract. General Rock, it will be seen, is of opinion that the action of the legislature of Texus at the the next session, will have a very material effect in determinating the question of the route of the contemplated railroad to the Pacific. This opinion is, doubtless, correct, and because we think it is so, we feel a very deep interest in the result of the Texus State election.

We hope the representatives of the people of Texus in the next Legislature will be an honor to their State, and will show their devotion to its best interests by liberal, on pre-bracive and wise legislation in reference to the Pacific Railroad. The destiny of that noble young State will be in their bands. They will have an opportunity to place her at once in the foremost ranks of the States of this confederacy. By judicious and wise legislation, they can make her, even in her youth, the Empire State of the South. The Pacific Railroad question is the great question the people of Texus have a weighty, an immesse interest. We lock forward with hope and confidence that the action of the Legislature will be all the friends of a route for the Pacific Railroad can wish for.

General Resk speaks confidency has many either the weighty and we have no doubt that when Congress meets, the fact will be made apparent to the "assembled wisdom of the Republic."

We see as xious to see New Orleans the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. We believe we have the south here. Pacific Railroad. We believe we have the side and the feature of leading over over every other city. We have long been of leading over over every other city. We have long been of leading over other city.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

[All our friends writing us business letters, will confer a seeing a note. like some of the following, about the state Weather and Crops in their neighborhoods.]

more its appearance in Otseys County, and farmers are much slarmed about the prospect of getting a crop, as the weather is very unfavorable.

At the West.

Hasoing Rock, Ohio, Aug 15, 1853.—The weather has been very not beere for a few days past—from 99 to 100 orgress; but sho sers, with thunder and lightning, on 13m inst, has cooled it somewhat. Cern is very promising along the vall by drouth in June almost runner it on raing ground; it will be better though than was activities. The from interest is active hereabouts; two extensive reling mails are god g up at front u.2 miss from here, at disons three or four new furnesses in surrounding neighborhood. Best charred pg metal still hoods \$45 to \$47 per tun, cold blast, none less than \$10 to \$42; market is very tun. Maire Law much needed, and will be had. Fenperance men are active and descrutined. Your course is much approved smong Femperance men—in fact, by all perance men are active and determined. Your course is much approved smouty Femperance men—in fact, by all reasonable men. Intemperance is the curse of the furmace region, causing the most above me-ry and want. Let the Maine Law dome say I. Farmers will reap the benefit as much as by increased crops.

John Williams,

Let the Main- Law dome say I. Farmers will reap the benefit as much as symereseed crops.

John Williams.

Elliw eb. Butler County, Ohio, Ang. 17.—Woost proves to be a fair average. Grass and Oals are quite light this session. Corn promises a large crop. Apples are scattering on the trees, but good. Pearles and Pearle abundant Graps very fine and cound, and of fail average quantity. Corn. Wine, and Oil, will be abundant—any the latter is lard atl.

Johnstown Rock Co., Win., Ang. 15, 1853.—Wheat is rearly all saved in the best order, and millers are poying the collar per bush-I for the winter variety. Ryog and, but not much rown. Oats good, and large fields. Butley is extensively sewn, and is excellent in quality. We shall probably apperture of this grain this year than any other a great portion of the beriey has formerly come to St. Louis, as me to Abbany and New York, and much of the reminder used in this State, as there is more than twenty trewsries in McWardren done. I never saw corn lack so well. High for fatting are number us. Potators show well—as yet, he rot. E gith grass is light, but we can resort to the prairies to make up the deficiency. This source of supply will scon be cut off by the large herds of castie and recept that have been driven here the last two years. Wood has been me a very important article in our obsciness. What a saving in transportation could it be manual stimed here. Since our Rishrards have come to us, we can hardly supparable for mustou at home to est ourselves as your Coy gormatomers want it all, and, not estimbed with that, they are now getting our quality and praine chickens. Turn day stars are dues tecome quite on article for expect from this Nate. A friend of more soid over six but dired bach-is not year of his own growing. Much has been saved the year. Niles, Mich. Ang. 18, 1851.—The weather for the past weak of the own growing. Here has been soved the salout an average yield—Wheat very good, Corn and Potatoes midding, Oats rather light. Some of the grawins of his account o

Robset, Miss. Ang s. Conton looks healthy since the ste rains. There were some nights as cold as Septem

RODERY, Miss. Aug. S.—Cotton locks heatiny since toe late rains. There were some nights as cold as Septem ber, last week.

[It is to be hoped they have had some mild days since in a tetter suited to the season.]

Baros Rouce La, Aug. 10—Cotton has been somewhat murso by rain. The Cane crop is very superior.

ST Francisviller, La Aug. 6—Cotton is not as good as pile tere of mid wish, but the rain has helped Corn.

Mondon La, Aug. 6—We hope now to make an average erop of C. rn. Or Cotton, the weed is growing too fast to that well.

Trust well

Point Course, Ang. 8.—Cotton will fall below an average to the parsel. Since the rain, the weed grows rapidly, but shees its bolls.

St. Landar, Ang. 7.—Cetten is very large, but without bolls. The yield will be very light. Corn is growing beautifully.

Links Ack.—Why don't farmers grow Wheat!

Louis Ark - Why don't formers grow Wheat !

States It is not good for Cotton, and the crop this year will be worse than usual.

As Onio Prace Orderand—Mr. Davis, of Clermont County, near Milford, is now daily sending to this market from three to four bundred bushels of peaches, and he estimates the product of his orchard this year at thirty thousand bushels. His peaches are of excellent quality, and sell readily at high prices. [Cincinnati Commercial.

INDIAN SPORTS.

From the Red River Standard.

Friday, the 5th, was a brisk day in our sister town of Rowland, and her usually quiet streets and lanes presented a gay and animated appearance not often to be seen in that quiet adjunct to our town. The long talked of ball play was to come off at 12 M, and "great excitement" (we wish our honorable friend could unlearn us that obsard was caused thereby. Early in the morning quite a number of our citizens left town to witness the sport. They returned in the evening highly elated at the fun they had witnessed, and from them we glean our items of the play. There were fifty four Indians engaged in the play, twenty seven on a side. Cept. Sautuksha had charge of one party, and Capt. Jones the other side. Before the play opened, a party of well dressed gay-looking squaws, about twenty five in number, proceeded to chant and dance the "ocejure dance," after the music of a tin pan, beaten with a stick in the hand of one of the parties. This display of the "poetry of motion was for the success of the Sautuksha had closed, a like number of squaws, deaked in their gayest trickets, went through the same salatatory evilutions for the benefit of the Jones faction. Each party was attended by its own "medicine man," who performed several offices of conjurstion, and invoked the "Great Spirit" to give their respective captains the victory.

The medicine man of the Jones party was a venerable,

the "Great Spirit" to give their respective captains the victory.

The medicine man of the Jones party was a venerable,
pinched lank looking little savage, well stricken in years,
whereas the medicine man of the Santuksha party was a
pale, robust, athletic fellow of not over twenty dive, and to
appear venerable and grave looking spite of youth had recourse to a long beard of sheep skin with the wool on,
which he wore under his chin. At 12 M, the ball was
thrown up and the play began. The game was twelve
marks. The Jones party took the lead and made the three
first scores, and their friends "came down with their dust"
upon them as great odds. The blood of all the Santukshas
was up, however, and they made the two text scores, and
at the eighth score were a score in the lead of their competitors, and continued to lead until their t weith score
closed the game, which stood thus: Shautuksha twelve
scores, Jones six scores.

The come was about two hours in being played. Gan-

Grs. Cass:

"I hang a rhort walk through the city we passed the plain brown mansion, where resides the ablest of our fiving statesmen. Gen. Cass. On the stoop we noticed a couple or young men, one of whom we supposed to be Lewis Cass. Jr., Charge at Rome, and on glancing at the neighborng window we saw the noble and well known countensive of the old Sanstor himsel. He loosed pale, sad a closely—no could owing to the sad bereavement experienced by him last March, when his estimable companion was deposited in the "cold and silent tomb." Since then he seems to have withdrawn from the mock-ries of the word. Neither on gas eral p his is, distribution of patronage, or factional assaults has he uttered a word to the ouble of the administration since that period, when some despicable lickspittles announced his departure from the Sanare chember to minister at the bed side of his dying wife as a flight from Washington on account of mertification caused by the policy that the President had adopted in the selection of his Cabinet! A victim to the most villational treathery that ever blackers of the political annals of any country, and pursued by the limiter trottles of Van Burneam with an intensity of

This was appropriately responded to with the beautifu

so ng of "Good Night"

SPEECH OF A CAMASCHE CHIEF.—The Fort Smith Herold cornishes the following copy of the speech delivered by
Pariyekah, a Camasche Chief, at the greet Indian Council,
receptly heid on the north fork of the Canadian River,
about 350 miles of Fort Smith.

"The Great Spirit, I have no doubt, is very glad to see
se many Indians of different nations meeting together for
the purpose of establishing peaces and giving their piedge
to each other to live by if frever. I am very happy, indeed, to see and meet with my eastern brothers in council. We obser ment now correctly for what these nations
of different tongues convoked, and we are glad that the
peace, rarely known among us, is established for our good.
It is our duty to teach our younger people—who do not
understand the transactions to day—the true meaning of
ear council, and let our rising generations be trained up understand the transactions to day—the true meaning of our council; and let our rising generations be trained up and grow fast in this great white talk we are receiving to day. Brother, our lives are not in our hands; we tanged he always; the Great Spirit will call us away some day, and will put nomehody else in our stead. I couns der this talk to be like the roots of grass; in every spring the great and teautiful blades will shoot out, and biosomes of sweet occur; the autumnal mean will come and bits them off with its white teeth, but it has no effect on the roots. It is just so with us, we cannot die with this talk. While we have, we make this talk sweet to our people around our council fresh but after we are gone, this talk attle survives, are still has its odcrous smells to all united nations. Here he teld up his right hand toward Heven j. Way the Great Spirit satiction our doings to day, and tastifully make as &- p this good talk given us from our brothers at the rising aut.

Keep this good talk given us from our brothers at the cising sun.

The "Confidence Man" in Charthann—On Salarday, Col W——, of Chagrin Falls, was in the city, buy us a stock of paper, when a stranger entered the store, and acdressing him, said—"Haw dye do. Colonel." The Colonel die not recognize his new sequantance, and teld him so, whereupen the stranger signed, and remarked that things upon the Reserve were strangely changed since the was his hone. The Colonel was interested, and begged that the stranger would stee his case. The reply was that he had a weighty and important secret to impart, one which greatly concerned Col. W—— "Colonel" said he," you have no confidence: if you have lend on a quarter for ten man as. The packet-best same out, and a \$1 note was given to the stranger, who led the Colonel and in the steel and he had a venerable father and us there at the Wededl—but, "Col.," you have no confidence: if you had you would lend me "Stor for an neur." The Colonel assured his new friend that he no st that amount — that \$270 was all then in his peaceston—and, after some further conversation upon the condition of the Reserve and its people in b gove days, this amount was transferred by the Colonel to the stranger, upon his promise that at 3 o'clock he should meet him, and across party hum to room No. 78 Weddell House, where his veheratic father and mother were sol uraing. Indeed o for a case, but no stagner. Half past three, and the Colone become usery has was summer ed, and "smelling a mice," dispatched a telegraphic message after the highling train, which had just departed for the East. Whether the "Colindence Man" will be overtaken by lighting rain, which had just departed for the East. Whether the "Col. R. M. Hannaford, of Solon, was met in the foreneous upon River st, by the same "Confidence "Man," who in-lated upon knowing him, and finally desired "the loan" is a quarter. "Col. Hannaford was shrewed enough to show a want of confidence, and to decise transactions with the sharper. "Cieveland Heraid, A

of his antagonist. There w s a great crowd on the docks who encounaged their friends by words and cheers. The strife was intere-ting, and the champi-neby was competed for in an honorable manner. Such scenes as this are pleasant to look upon, and if they tend to promote the art of good swimming, they are really useful. The scene on this occasion presented a lively appearance; the two competitors being in the middle of the stream, accompanied by a large number of hoats, and the docks and reasels were crowded with spectators. Considerable money was pending in the stape of side-bets, and all partes were well existed with the fairness of the match. They awam the distance, about three quarters of a mile in sixteen minutes.

BEATH OF A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT.—Captain Charles A Beck, for twenty eight years Keeper of the light on Long Island Head in this harver, dend on Friday, at his residence on the island, aged 73 years. The devased was a native of Sweden—served many years in the U.S NAVy—was in the Constitution, and was appointed Frize haster of one of the vessels she took. At New Orleans, in 1815, he presented bounes to Geo. Jackson, and worked a gun aboard the schooner Carotine on the day of the battle. Captain Beck leaves relatives and many acquirements in this vicinity, by whom he was highly esteemed.

The Last Man.—We give an account, but long since of a society of young men in Cherinasti, formed some

them the law that foreids it. If there is a law against it, that is enough. But we appropriate no anob law can be shown.

INROADS UPON EHE INDIAN TERRITORY.—We have reason to believe that the Indian Department is busily engaged upon the rather serious state of affairs that has been allowed to grow up in certain levalities of the Indian Territory west of the Missouri river, whereby unauthorized white persons in considerable numbers are settling on lands specially reserved for Indian uses. There seems to be no room for a question about the duty of the Government to maintain not only the Indian rights guarantied by treaty, but to keep the ungranted portions of the Indian Territory free from the intrusion of the whites. When the uniform policy of the Government in respect to this territory comes to be changed, it can only be through the legalizing action of Congress.

DISORACENTL.—On Saturday morning last, a man maned Walter Carry was found dead in the corner of the fence, on the railroad track, six miles west of Lookport. Ill. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that his death was caused by the effects of the heat. On the afternoon of the same day, as we learn from The Lockport Consider. Carry's friends procured his body from Corner Atwood, and took it to one of the rooms in the stone block of Miagara st, in the rear of Tremont House. In the evening a grand "wake" was under way, when another party of his friends entered the premises, chaimed the body, and proceeded to take possession of it, whereupon a general melee ensued over the dead body of the dead man. The most horrible and dignisting scenes ensued. One man would pull the corpse out of the coffin, and another throw it back, and the body was so bruised and murilated that it become one mass of certuption. One of the riong leaders was arrested and placed in jail, when the dignit over the corpse ceased, but a disgraceful caronsing and noise was kept up nearly all night, disturbing the neighbors in the vicinity.

Last week Mr. Wm. Molutyre, a farmer, read

Loss or Arganess Distractors—It is stated in The Friend of Chino, that Dr Parker, Secretary of the United States Legation, was a passenger in the steamer Lauriston, which was lest on the north east end of the Island of Formesa last May. Dr. Parker had in charge the official dispatches for the American Government, which were all lost. His Private Secretary, a person of great learning and research, was drowned in attempting to land, and thirty-two of the crew were also lost. The European passengers were all asyed.

THE NEW COMET.—To the Editors of The Transler: The Cemet discovered on the 19th of June, by M. Klinkerfues, is now visible to the naked eye, in the West at about an

is now visible to the naked eye, is not a star of the third magnetic and the property of the third magnetic at all of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upward. This interesting object has been observed by Astronomera for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. It statance from the sun is now thirty mithions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times the remote.

W. C. Bond. Cambridge Observatory, Aug. 28, 1889.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Hon Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, it is said, is shortly to go with Professor Bache, Saperintendent of the Coast Survey, on a visit to the camp of the surveying perty now engaged in establishing a base line in Maine and New-Hampshire. nd New-Hampshire.
Mr Dudley A. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State, has

overed from his recent indisposition, so as to enable to be at the State Department, in the discharge of his official duties.

Hen David Ted, of Obio, late Minister to Brasil, is in Washington. He comes East to negotiate in Baltimore a lean for the Obio Railroad Company, of which he is a Di-

D. D. Briggs has been appointed Appraiser for New-York City vion Navage Fork City vice Savage. Rev. Mr. Nash, of the M. E. Church, Natchez, Miss., died

Nearly all our Southern exchanges complain of irregular-ity and delay of the mails. A runaway sisve was captured a few days since, on board steambeat bound for Philadelphia. He was taken back

to Maryland.

Three slaves were sold at Martinsburgh, Va., a few days since, for \$1,250, each—a high price.

Peter Rutle, of Hamilton, Penn., was instantly killed on the 13th last, by failing among the machinery of a tan-

The City of Charleston is very healthy; there were only o deaths last week.

Mark Bird of Marion, Mo. a well-known pioneer, died

A Camp Meeting (Methodist) is in progress near Centre-ville, Md. it is very fully attended. One at Shrewsbury

ville, Md. It is very fully attended. One at Shrewsbury just cleased.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th inst lifteen hundred passengers passed over the Virginia and Temnessee Kaliroad.

A child of John Krewar, Somerset, Pa, had an eye torm out a few days since by an infuriated passock.

Judson Bailey, arrested in New Orleans on charge of being concerted in the murder of Miss McElbroy, in New York, proved an sibil and was discharged.

Henneh Drayer, of Johnson County, Indiana, killed her husband week before lest, by striking him on the head with a piece of a quilting frame.

Rev Wm. Clemera and wife, of Whaeling, have just left for the Island of Coraica, where they will be missionaries.

Mr. Everett declines an invitation to lecture before the Kentucky Agricultural Society.

Dr. Wm. Hackett, of Louisa County, Va, committed suicke a few days dince.

Among the arrivals in Newport, R. I., are Dr. Henry M. Shaw, of North Caroline, a netive of Newport, but has relied at the South for many years. It has just been elected a member of Congressional District of that State.